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To Correspondents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Manhattan from Vera Cruz arrived here yesterday. It is reported that the Imperial Government of Mexico felt great relief of mind at the news of the disbandment of Sheridan's Army in Texas.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democrats at Albany yesterday succeeded in nominating the following ticket: For Secretary of State, Major-Gen. Slocum; Controller, Lucius Robinson; State Engineer, S. H. Sweet; Canal Commissioner, C. W. Armstrong; Attorney-General, John Van Buren; Treasurer, Gen. M. L. Patrick; Inspector of State Prisons, A. J. McNett; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, E. O. Perrin; Judge of the Court of Appeals (long term), Judge Brown; (short term), M. Grover. Resolutions were also adopted, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

The G. A. M. passenger train for Philadelphia collapsed yesterday, with a freight train going in the opposite direction on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Hightstown, N. J. The locomotives were demolished, several cars damaged, and eight or ten passengers injured, but not very seriously. Cause—carelessness on the part of the employees.

As a train laden with military stores, and having a passenger coach attached, was en route from Nashville to Johnsonville yesterday, a portion of the ammunition exploded, completely wrecking the train, and causing, it is feared, considerable loss of life.

A. W. Hubbard, a member of Congress from the Sixth District of Iowa, is now in Dakota investigating affairs connected with the Indian agencies. He has invited all Yankton Chiefs to meet and lay their grievances before him.

The annual session of the Montgomery Conference of the M. E. Church South will be held the 15th of November, in Lowndesborough, Bishop Payne presiding. The Mobile Conference will be held in Mobile, November 22, under the presidency of the same officer.

The steamer Watertown, plying between Kingston, C. W., and Cape Vincent, caught fire while lying at her wharf at Cape Vincent, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was burned to the water's edge. No lives lost.

Hiram Oliver and John Wesley Hearup were executed by the military authorities at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, for the murder of J. B. Cooke, Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Seventh District, some time since.

Dr. William R. Hurley, formerly an editor in Nashville, who was forced to leave the State in 1861 on account of loyal sentiments, died of heart disease in Washington yesterday.

Mr. Henry S. Foote has been permitted to return to his home at Nashville, Tenn., on condition that he does not molest the policy of the Government regarding reconstruction.

Advices from Sitka to August 18 represent the prospects of the Russian-American Telegraph as excellent. Expeditions to various localities were about starting.

Gen. Marmaduke, ex-Rebel, is about availing himself of the President's permission to reside abroad. Gen. Beauregard has applied for the same favor.

Five bodies supposed to be of those lost on the Pawnee, have been picked up at Port Austin, Mich., but not yet identified.

A man named Pinney, formerly United States Marshal, of Dakota, was shot near Fort Benton a few days since, in a row.

Capt. Wurz succumbed yesterday to either the heat or the evidence, and the Court adjourned to allow him to recuperate.

Gen. Kiernan, the new Consul-General to China, was at the State Department yesterday, obtaining his instructions.

Trains are reported running on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad direct from Mobile to Corinth, Miss., thence to Memphis.

The President declines to release Mallory, ex-Secretary of the Rebel Navy, but gives his family permission to visit him.

All branches of the Iowa State Bank have now wound up and gone out of existence, except that at Fort Madison.

Gen. Schimmelpenninck died yesterday at Wernersville, Pa., of consumption. He will be buried on Saturday.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention on Wednesday nominated Gen. W. R. Marshall for Governor.

At a meeting of the coal dealers of Boston, on Tuesday, the price of coal was raised to \$12 per ton.

Secretary Stanton and Gov. Fenton arrived in Washington yesterday.

Fifty-two pardons were granted yesterday by the President.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$1,100,000.

Gold continued firm yesterday; the opening rate was 144, and the closing price 144, with hardly a variation during the day. For cash gold 1 1/2 per cent per day is paid, and there is no disposition shown to sell it freely for a decline. Government stocks continue firm and in demand. The Miscellaneous shares are irregular. Railway shares are in good demand. All insurance, bank and gas stocks are firmly held, and no large amounts could be had of quotations. Money is very abundant at 5 per cent on call, and at this rate there are large balances left unused. In commercial paper a moderate business at 6 1/2 per cent for best, and 7 1/2 per cent for second-class.

An article on the China Coasting trade, and letters from our special correspondents in North Carolina and descriptive of the Chicago Lake Tunnel, will be found on the sixth and seventh pages of to-day's paper.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin met yesterday at Madison. A brief dispatch says that the minority report, advocating Negro Suffrage, was laid on the table, and the majority report adhered to. When these reports reach us perhaps we shall be able to learn on what principles or measures the Republicans of Wisconsin consider themselves as differing from the Democrats of that State. The Convention nominated Charles R. Gill for Attorney-General.

We print, in another column, the charges preferred by Anson Herrick against Matthew T.

Brennan, Controller. There are six specifications, all of them impugning the official integrity of the Controller, and most of them involving large sums of money. The first, relating to the Blunt Testimonial, and the fourth, charging fraud in the issue of Central Park stock, have long been subjects of public scandal, though others are quite as damaging if they cannot be satisfactorily answered. Answered, they will all have to be in some way, as such charges of corruption are not likely to have been made except upon some strong evidence of their truth.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met yesterday at St. Paul and nominated a ticket with Gen. W. R. Marshall at its head for Governor. The brief synopsis of the resolutions, which comes to us by telegraph, shows a very different spirit from that of the Wisconsin Convention. The equal rights of all men without regard to color, race or birthplace, including, of course, the right of suffrage, with the privileges of education and social elevation, are unequivocally asserted. Strong ground was taken on the Mexican question, with a demand on the Government to force the withdrawal of Maximilian and his forces. A Resolution approving the Administration of President Johnson was voted down.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

The Democratic State Convention sitting at Albany closed its labors yesterday, having formed the following State Ticket: Sec. of State—Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM, Onondaga; Controller—The Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Chemung; Attorney-General—JOHN VAN BUREN, New York; Treasurer—Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK, Ontario; Canal Com.—CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, Albany; State Engineer—S. H. SWEET, Oneida; Prison Inspector—ANDREW J. MCNETT, Allegany; Judges of Appeals—JOHN W. BROWN, Orange; MARTIN GROVER, Allegany; Clerk of Appeals—EDWARD O. PERRIN, Kings.

—This ticket is composed of men of very unequal fitness and merits, but, on the whole, is not a bad one. We think a mistake was made in dropping Canal Commissioner Skinner, who has been twice elected in defiance of the probabilities when he was nominated, and who, we judge, strengthened his ticket, being a good officer, though a bitter partisan. We presume he was sacrificed to the clamor for "new men." Was that wise?

We understand that Gen. Slocum, who heads the ticket, was a fair lawyer in Syracuse before he went to the War, and a Whig in old-time politics. He is now presented to catch the votes of soldiers by John A. Green, one of Seymour's home-guard Brigadiers, and so intense a Copperhead that he openly blamed Pemberton for surrendering Vicksburg to Gen. Grant when he might and should have held out longer. We believe Green has never even professed or pretended to desire the triumph of the armies of the Union. He edited throughout one of the rankst anti-National journals on the continent. Three years ago, we stood in its office while a regiment of Onondaga Volunteers—Gen. Slocum's, perhaps—marched by on its way to the Binghamton station, to take the cars for the seat of war; and we shall not soon forget the jeers and sneers with which the Democratic crowd collected in that Courier office signaled its departure. "There goes another lot of d—d fools!" exclaimed one. "I hope not one of them will ever get back!" yelled another; and such was the burden of the universal howl. And now John A. Green places Gen. Slocum, rather than Gustavus W. Smith or Mansfield Lovell, at the head of the Democratic State Ticket! If this is not an attempt to win votes by false pretenses, what could be?

LUCIUS ROBINSON is renominated for Controller—one good candidate on the ticket, who does not run to be beaten. Mr. Robinson is truly Democratic, and left the party so called because they were not. He had abandoned no principle he ever held while a member of that party; but when it sunk into a mere convenience of the Slave Power, he refused to sink with it, and united with the Republicans. He is to-day what he has always been; and, if his old associates like him well enough to support his reelection, it is a proof that some of the false gods they have for years been following have fallen from their pedestals and been crumbled into dust. We can assure "the party" that their present candidate for Controller is a great improvement on their last, and likely to run at least 300,000 ahead of the residue of their ticket; for we presume he will be also nominated at Syracuse, and so have no opponent. He has proved a most faithful, valuable officer, whom every would-be plunderer of the State regards with unfeigned detestation. Being a genuine Democrat, a true Republican, a hearty Unionist, and an inflexibly honest and faithful guardian of the Treasury, he must be elected by a majority of more than Half a Million.

JOHN VAN BUREN, if we mistake not, was once Attorney-General, and runs now in hopes to prove that he is not necessarily a bad one. The ambition is laudable, and may some day be gratified, but not this year. John is one of "us usual," and can wait.

Gen. M. R. PATRICK has been Provost-Marshal General, or pick-up of stragglers, to the Army of the Potomac, and made rather a poor list of it. He is a poor copy of McClellan in most things, and would have had the negroes of Richmond back in Slavery to their old masters by this time if he had not been "taken up short" and superseded. If John A. Green had nominated him, he would have strikingly illustrated the fitness of things.

C. W. ARMSTRONG, nominee for Canal Commissioner, we know only as the nominee of Peter Caggar, who ought to be above foisting weak men upon the ticket. Of S. H. SWEET, who is put up for State Engineer, we know not even that much. In our ignorance, we will presume that he will do.

E. O. PERRIN, who is put up for Clerk of Appeals, was a little the most rancorous and voluble Know-Nothing in these parts throughout the hey-day of the Dark Lantern persuasion. He will run all the better among the Irish Roman Catholics who must give him the greater number of his votes. They wouldn't be sure a

ticket was "reglar" if they didn't recognize some one on it as a Know-Nothing.

The nominations of JOHN W. BROWN and MARTIN GROVER for Judges of Appeals, with that of John Van Buren for Attorney-General, and that of Lucius Robinson for Controller, is a fit tribute to the stern integrity of the "Barn-burners" of '48. They stand high on the roll of those who, foremost among the men of our generation, set the example of spurning party fetters in resistance to the aggressions of the Slave Power. If some of them have since fallen away from the faith, through the seductions of place or pelf, or from growing weary of "watching niggers in Nebraska," the truth they so nobly asserted remains a truth forever. We are glad to see them supported for office by our Copperhead Democracy, since such support puts a brand on the false and calumnious charge that the North violated her constitutional obligations in resisting the Extension of Slavery. She did nothing of the sort, these Democratic standard-bearers being our witness. Can't the ex-Attorney-General favor us with a new (or the old) exorcism of "the assassins of Silas Wright"?

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

An ex-Rebel writes from Montgomery, Ala., to *The Daily News* a two-column onslaught on the Freedmen and Freedmen's Bureau, yet grudgingly admits that the Bureau is fairly and courteously doing its work under its head, Gen. Swaine, whose sole offense is his requiring Courts to receive the testimony of "niggers" against Whites. The writer proceeds:

"The victor's heel is upon our necks—we are subjugated, and, while as we may not submit, but there is no use in giving way to unavailing complaints, or succumbing to the evils which surround us. Were the planters to adopt a concerted system, among themselves in employing 'freedmen,' many grievances and wrongs which they now suffer would be removed. It would be easy for them to require the 'freedmen' to produce a certificate from his former employer or master, stating his character and the reason for his discharge; and to employ none but such as could produce such a certificate. But, so far, no system has been adopted here, and the planters are at the mercy of the Bureau and the niggers, who do not fail to take advantage of it. When we get a Legislature, however, I doubt not that the matter will be taken up, and that laws will be passed which will not only protect our rights, but also the other responsibilities which attach to their new character as 'freedmen.'"

—You may safely bet high on that prediction.

DON'T BE FOOLISH!

The N. Y. Express advocates the proper and desirable return to Specie Payments with arguments which are an insult to the public understanding and spasmoidic, screechy clap-trap which argue emptiness and insincerity. For instance, take this:

"Irredeemable notes expand the currency, inflate the price, and thus make dearer every man's beef and loaf. EVERY ONE OF US PAYS EVERY DAY ABOUT 25 PER CENT. MORE FOR WHAT WE BUY, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THIS EXPANSION.—A bushel of Gold is kept up to 44-5, when it ought to be down to 30 or 25. The irredeemable expansion of Country Banks to draw Bread, Beef, Sugar, dear Calicoes, dear Shirts, dear everything."

—Now, common sense would suggest that, if "every one of us pays about 25 per cent. more for what we buy" because of our expanded Currency, there must be a credit as well as debit side to the account; and what is lost on one side is gained on the other. We (for instance) are "paying more for everything we buy" than we did under a Specie Currency; but we are getting more likewise for what we sell, and consequently are doing very well—rarely or never better. We presume the same is the case with *The Express*. It is so with our business men generally, and our laborers also. Living is dear; but wages are high, and most of us are getting on.

Let us have Specie Payment again so soon as may be; but let us not talk of the matter like idiots.

STATE TAXES ON NATIONAL SECURITIES.

Will some Democratic journal that goes for repudiating the National Debt by means of State taxes on National Securities undertake to answer the recent argument of John Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate? The provision of the law is: "All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authorities." That is part of the contract which the United States made solemnly with every workingman who has invested his savings in a Seven-Thirty bond. For a State to attempt to lay a tax on one of those bonds would be the same thing as attempting to repudiate that contract. A State cannot annul a law of the United States. Nay more, it could not tax one of those bonds even if no such stipulation had been inserted in the law. The Supreme Court of the United States has settled that. It has repeatedly decided that no State can lay any tax whatever on Government securities of any description; and for this reason. The Government of the United States has the constitutional right to borrow money, and the Supreme Court said that to lay a tax on that borrowed money would be to retard, impede, burden and control the acts of Congress, and might be a means of nullifying them. Speaking of this power to borrow money, Chief-Justice Marshall said: "No power has been conferred by the American people on this Government, the free and unburdened exercise of which more deeply affects every member of our Republic. . . . Can anything be more dangerous or more injurious than the admission of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union which possesses the right of taxation to burden the exercise of this power at discretion? If the right to impose a tax exists, it is a right which in its nature acknowledges no limits."

The right to tax having thus been twice denied by the Supreme Court, the question came again in another form before the Court in 1842, and it was once more declared that the States could lay no tax. It was held by a court which was then, as Senator Sherman says, a Democratic machine, yet every Judge agreed, Taey among them, "that any tax upon any agent in the employment of the United States, or any security of the United States by any State, was unconstitutional and void."

The issue, therefore, which the Democratic party threatens to make on this question of taxation is not with the Republican party, nor with the Administration, but with the United

States Supreme Court, and the first Democratic Legislature that attempts to lay a tax on National securities will find itself confronted by the judicial power of the United States. And this, not on the construction of the loan acts during the war, but upon the general principle that a State cannot tax any Government securities. Unless, therefore, the Democratic party proposes to begin a warfare on the Supreme Court of the United States, it must stop where it is, or direct its efforts for repudiation toward Congress. The sooner the Democrats try that the better, for their failure will be complete whenever they try it, and the country will cease to be threatened with a party of Repudiation.

A GOOD TIME FOR GENERALS.

Blessed are they who wear shoulder-straps, for they shall not be disappointed. After four years of bloody war, our military champions are returning to receive the rewards of a grateful country. The politicians are actually coming down from their high places and escorting the soldiers to the seats of honor. To be a General, is to receive a certain nomination for any office in the gift of the politicians that has no money in it. In Pennsylvania, four gallant soldiers are running for two offices that nobody would take for the giving. In Philadelphia, the rich, fat, juicy offices have been given to deserving politicians—to men who have served the country in many a noisy campaign; but, still, Philadelphia is not the whole of the country, and elsewhere juicy things are set apart for soldiers as well as other people. Here, for instance, we see two Generals rewarded by the Democratic party. The gallant Slocum is made the candidate for Secretary of State, and Patrick for Treasurer.

Out of seven offices, three are given to the soldiers. In Ohio, a General heads the Democratic ticket, and another General opposes him. In New Jersey the Republicans came near having a General, but they took a civilian; and the Democrats have chosen Gen. Runyon. We first heard of Runyon at Bull Run, and do not remember to have heard of him since in a general way. In Iowa, a Colonel leads the Union column; in Minnesota, a General; and we presume the example will be followed elsewhere. While we are in the business, let us give the Generals good things at home—offices worth having—which will give them comfortable incomes for life. There are many good soldiers in New-York who would appreciate such a compliment.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The election returns thus far received from Vermont are still meager, but they already show a general and heavy falling off in the vote of both parties. In another column we give the vote of 53 towns compared with the vote of last year. Among all these towns there is not a single one which gives a majority for the Democratic candidate. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by about 15,000 majority. The Senate will again be unanimously Union as last year. The House will likewise be about the same as its predecessor, with perhaps a gain of three for the Democrats, which they owe to a division of the Republican vote in several towns. Last year the House stood 212 Republicans, 19 Democrats.

Wherever loyalty lived and yet lives in the South, there is comparative ease and safety. But elsewhere, as I have said, there is unbroken poverty and dependency. The one hideous feature after this appalling review, is the absence, in the Southern country, of an intelligent and independent rural population. From the Virginia border to the Mexican frontier, it was given up to the slave blacks and the degraded whites. The millions of affluent acres, half-tilled by compelled toil, were as bare as schoolhouses and churches as a New-England county is of taverns. They were, so to speak, "uninhabited" at long intervals, by stolid, uneducated, simian-like the houses of the British officials in the penal colonies, a combination of squalor, hotel, and garrison. All else was Slavery and sloth. [Col. Forney in *The Press*.]

This is a true picture of Slavery as it was before the war. We have little assurance that it will not hold good after the war. If we want an "intelligent and independent rural population," we must give the people who plow and sow opportunities for exercising independence and acquiring intelligence. So long as men were bought and sold, and it was a crime to teach them to spell and cypher, there was no way of enlightening them. So long as it was in the power of one white man to hold five hundred of a darker hue, and sell them to any slave-trader; to violate unrebuked every domestic, social and divine law; to break up families and degrade marriage, there was no prospect of independence. We might as well have intelligent and independent sheep, or swine, or herds of cattle. But what of the future? If the negro is to have his chains removed, but at the same time be kept from walking—if he is made to see and at the same time blinded by laws and prejudices and bureau regulations—what hope can we have of his intelligence and independence? We have no slaves, to be sure, but we shall have serfs, a third class, without even the rude, mercenary protection of a master and at the same time unable to protect themselves. Our writer has shown us the evil of Slavery; but he does not show how that evil is to be avoided, unless we pursue an intelligent and independent policy.

The President has received, within a few days past, numerous letters from prominent citizens of Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi, expressing apprehensions of insurrection by freedmen in these States. These letters the President referred to the Freedmen's Bureau for consideration, and Gen. Howard has issued a circular to Col. Brown, Commissioner of Freedmen for Virginia, recommending a patrol of citizens, or police system, to be under the control of the department commander in counties where there are no agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. A citizen of Union sentiments may be appointed to aid the bureau in preserving order and forwarding contracts for labor between the freedmen and white citizens; such appointee to be responsible to the Assistant Commissioner for the State in which the citizen resides. [Washington Dispatch.]

—We trust Gen. Howard will look carefully before he institutes any patrol system in which the pardoned Rebels are allowed to institute police laws for the freedmen. This will be a virtual establishment of the slave system, and transfer all the powers and duties of Government officers to a class which has shown nothing but enmity to a newly-enfranchised race. If we are to have freedmen under our protection, let us be sincere and just in our relations with them. Let us either do one thing or the other—protect the freedmen, or allow them to protect themselves. The danger of insurrection is absurd. All the negro wishes is enough to eat, bread and clothing for his children, and some assurance of a future. Vir-

ginia was strong enough to carry on a four years' war with Northern white men; she believed enough in the negro to put a musket in his hands and bid him shoot Yankees. Why should she tremble now? "Apprehension of insurrection" is another phrase for love of oppression.

Elsewhere we give a summary of Provisional Governor Marvin's proclamation calling a Convention to bring Florida back into the Union. One point in it will attract attention, we should suppose, at Washington. Gov. Marvin says: "Where the person offering to vote comes within the exceptions contained in the Amnesty Proclamation, and shall have taken the amnesty oath, and shall have made application to the President for a special pardon through the Provisional Governor, and shall have been recommended by him for such pardon, the Inspectors or Judges of the election may, in most instances, properly presume that such pardon has been granted, though, owing to the want of mail facilities, it may not have been received by the party at the time of the election."

We suspect Gov. Marvin will be notified that it is something more than the "want of mail facilities" that stops the pardons. Only a few days since, the President was reported to have resolved on granting no more pardons for the present. At all events, if he means to stand by his own proclamation, he can scarcely delegate his pardoning power to all his Provisional Governors, and allow each of them to delegate it over again to innumerable Inspectors of Elections with liberty to receive votes from the excepted "in most instances." When and whom are they to refuse, and why? Why should anybody not be refused? The matter may be of no great consequence down in Florida, but it shows the propriety of adopting some general policy for the whole South.

There were several Rebel Generals who were born and reared in the loyal States, including two who left good offices in this City to enter the Confederate service. There were Northern men who guided Rebel invading forces into Pennsylvania and Indiana. There were recruiting and enlisting officers who raised a good many soldiers for the Rebellion in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Did any one ever hear or suspect that a single one of these Northern traitors to their respective States as well as to the Union was a "Black Republican"?

The World says it was to the "ascendancy acquired over the tone of thinking in the South by one man of remarkable intellectual endowments, in the last generation," that the late contest was due. Was it? Then why have you five hundred times told your readers that the fanatics of the North brought on this war—at any rate, shared its responsibilities with the South?

The Daily News has a letter from "Druid," defending and justifying Capt. Wirz, which says: "The unthinking multitude and the unreasoning crowd may condemn Capt. Wirz without listening to his defense, or without troubling themselves to ask whether he has any defense. But the readers of *The News* I know will not join in an act of such injustice."

—We consider that last assertion a perfectly safe one.

An ex-Rebel writes to *The Daily News* that "The slanders against the 'loyalty' of Virginia are too absurd to merit reply."

—Certainly. Then why not treat them with silent contempt?

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The President in conversing recently with a prominent New-Orleans journalist, referred to his policy, and said that those who imagined him hostile to negro suffrage were mistaken. He urged this gentleman to advocate liberal views in Louisiana. "Why," he said, "cannot you people settle this thing without allowing it to bother me? Why cannot you do as Massachusetts does? If a negro can read the Constitution and write his own name, let him vote. There are not 500 in Louisiana who can answer that test; but it will be doing justice all around, and stop this Northern clamor."

DEATH OF A TENNESSEE UNIONIST.

Dr. William R. Hurley, formerly editor of a newspaper in Nashville, Tenn., and who was forced to leave his State in 1861, on account of his Union sentiments, and his determined opposition to Secession, died in this city this morning, of dropsy of the heart.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$1,100,000.

MILITARY PERSONAL.

It is stated that Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Gen. Terry's staff, Col. Ingraham, Provost-Marshal for District of Columbia, and Col. Woolley, Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, are the only volunteer officers who have been retained in the service by special orders.

INDIAN AGENTS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed the following: Richard Hall, Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia; Charles Matthews of Connecticut, as Agent for the Winnebago Indians on the Missouri River.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1865.

ORDER FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Major-Gen. Howard has ordered the Agent for Loudoun County, Virginia, to suspend action with regard to property claimed to be confiscated until the record shall be carefully reviewed and corrected. This is in obedience of the order of the Department and consideration excited by the publication of the order for the confiscation or appropriation of a large number of farms in Loudoun County for the use of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Lieut. S. B. Walworth, soon after playing a game of billiards last night, died of congestion of the brain. From papers found on his person it appears that he was a member of the 13th New York Cavalry; that he had been on duty in the Ordnance Department and had just settled his account.

NEW-YORK CLAIMS.

Gov. Fenton is in Washington on business connected with the muster out of New-York troops and the settlement of the claims of that State against the General Government. It is understood that about \$1,400,000 of these claims are favorably considered, and a draft will be immediately drawn in favor of the State for about \$300,000. The Governor is of opinion that vouchers can be produced that will result in the speedy adjustment of nearly the whole amount, if not the entire claim itself.

PARDONS GRANTED.

Fifty-two pardons were yesterday granted by the President, to-day, some of them impatiently required to the State Department to obtain the Secretary's signature to the documents.

GOING ABOARD.

Gen. Marmaduke, known as a prominent officer in the late Rebellion, is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to go abroad and remain within the United States during the pleasure of the Government, and has received a passport accordingly. Gen. Beauregard has also applied for a passport under the same order of the Department of State, through the medium of a sympathizing lady friend from Alabama.

APPOINTED.

James W. Matthews of Virginia, was to-day appointed to be Collector of the Customs for the District

of Tappanhook in the State of Virginia. Richard Hall Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and Charles Matthews of Connecticut, Agent for the Winnebago Indians on the Missouri River.

Humored Visit of a Relative of Maximilian to Washington—Branigan Created by his Presence—Arguelles' Case—Interview of Arguelles' Secretary with the President.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1865.

Last week the inhabitants of Washington were startled by the news that a relation of Emperor Maximilian had arrived and that he and his retinue had taken lodgings at the Metropolitan Hotel. The object of his visit, it was said, was to enter into an agreement with our Government concerning the approximate recognition of the Mexican Empire, on which Mr. Seward is supposed to look rather complacently, and to which President Johnson has no repugnance. Both are said to have had their views materially modified on that question, by Mr. Corwin, our late Ambassador to Mexico, who privately and publicly proclaimed that a republican form of government in that country is impossible and will always be attended by civil war, that the best thing for us, for the Mexicans and for the world, is the establishment there of a constitutional monarchy or a democratic empire, and that if Maximilian realizes that idea, gives to his people liberal institutions and local independence, we ought to recognize him at once. Many officers of the Government, acquainted with these facts, believed in the arrival of Maximilian's envoy, or even thought he had been solicited to come by invitation of Mr. Seward. They rushed to the Metropolitan Hotel to have a look at him. There they saw a stranger—with a Spanish face, a pair of fine mustaches pointing toward heaven, looking rather handsome, and of prepossessing manners. Beside him was an old gentleman, who was either French or Italian, and who was speaking our language very fluently. As to the stranger who was pointed out as Maximilian's relation, he could not speak two words of English. Many of those who were attracted there by curiosity, engaged in conversation with his companion and tried to discover if the rumor which had brought them there was founded on fact, and if the person they saw was really a relative of Maximilian. The answer was that he was, but they could not discover anything further. They could not learn whether or not he had been sent by Maximilian in an official capacity, if he had been invited by Mr. Seward to come, and if Mexico was to be recognized. The correspondent of *The Herald* took this, however, as a foregone conclusion, and next morning sent to his paper the news that Maximilian had sent an envoy to Washington, which envoy had, according to that voracious story-teller, found the doors of the State Department closed, and could not succeed in getting them open.

The interest created by the presence of such a personage, the importance of his mission, the sensation which the recognition of Mexico would not fail to create, kept the City of Washington alive for a whole week, during which the Metropolitan Hotel was an object of attraction for all. At last the bubble burst; the god fell from his pedestal; its son became known that the person who had been mistaken for Maximilian's envoy, was simply M. Aguirre de Venero, Arguelles' secretary, who had gone to Washington for the purpose of asking from the President the release of his principal.

I was at the White House when Mr. Aguirre made an application to the President to that effect. The President received him with his usual affability, he looked perfectly amazed when the name of Arguelles was pronounced. He seemed to be ignorant that Mr. Arguelles had been returned from New-York. Whether his astonishment was feigned or real is more than I can say. But it was obvious to all that if an injustice had been committed, the duty of the President was to attend to it and to see that justice should be done. To my great regret I must say, Mr. Johnson did not seem to understand the part which he became the first Magistrate of the Republic. His reply was that he would refer the memoir just presented to him to Mr. Seward. "But," said Mr. Aguirre, "Mr. Seward is precisely the person of whom we are complaining. It is he who has signed the warrant of our extradition; he who has kept us in prison for fifteen months; he who, notwithstanding all our entreaties, has been deaf to the voice of justice and humanity. How is it possible for Mr. Seward, our persecutor, to render us that justice which we are now seeking? It is not to him but to you, sir, that we have to apply in such a case; it is from the judgment of Mr. Seward to yours that we appeal." The President was still more and more confused. Please to remark that this dialogue was before an audience of fifty persons who seemed to be delighted at the embarrassment of our Chief Magistrate. Finally his Private Secretary came to his rescue; he whispered some few words in his ears in such a voice as to be understood by all. These words were that the case ought to be referred to Mr. Seward. The President communicated them to Mr. Aguirre, the memoir was referred to Mr. Seward and the audience ended.

On his return to his hotel Mr. Aguirre sent the following letter to the President:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1865.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Sir: When I took the liberty to present myself at the White House, yesterday, it was with the conviction, supported by all the means in my power, that Mr. Arguelles having been exhausted